

Daily Democrat.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

Our dispatches yesterday afternoon brought us the startling intelligence that Gov. Magoffin had vetoed the resolutions introduced by Mr. Harney, from Jefferson county, and that, as a necessary consequence, the two houses were compelled to pass it over his head. The contrast between the loyalty of the members of the Legislature, freshly elected from the people, and the base treason of the Governor, who was elected three years ago, will be the first impression made upon every mind.

This disagreement between the Governor and the people might be expected in ordinary times; but a Governor who suffers himself to be made the tool, to be moulded and formed into any shape the traitors around him may desire, is worse than wicked—he is weak. Mr. Magoffin must and ought to have known the consequence of the alarming step he has taken; he must have understood, as every one else does, that it is a quasi justification of treason and rebellion. It may be that lying on soft couches, and sipping the red wine of Bourbon, and tasting the blood of the grape, he did not know that he was trying to pour out the blood of the citizens; but if there is one man in Kentucky that hesitates as to the true meaning and intent of it, we do not know him.

Our Legislature has been censured, and very severely censured, for not acting speedily. Its action has been declared dilatory and injurious; its terms not positive, because there was a disposition to unite in one grand column the whole State of Kentucky. At such a time a resolution defending the honor of the State is introduced, and the Governor vetoes it.

We know his excuse before we receive it. We know he will make a treasonable interpretation of neutrality. We know he will say that the Confederate States and the United States are equal powers. He will give us to understand that Kentucky is an independent power. He will ask us to drive both powers from the State. He will tell us to let his master, John C. Breckinridge, draw his "Lincoln gold" from the United States, while he declares that Kentucky ought not to pay her taxes. He will tell us we should treat the man who puts a knife at our throat, and the one who snatches it away and saves our lives, upon the same footing. He will defend the assault upon Kentucky and her honor as he did when he concealed the dispatch from Gov. Harris one day—important day—from the Kentucky Legislature, in order that Tennessee might have time, after seizing two cities, to seize a third. We know he is a dispassionate traitor, who would rejoice to see every Kentuckian's blood riching the soil of their own homes. And yet we hesitate to grasp at one glance, and without reflection, the whole terrible and dastardly meanness and treason of his course. It may be said that every Governor has a legal right to veto a bill, and when he disagrees with it, it is his duty. No one ever doubted it; but when the honor, the dignity and the character of the State are assailed; when it is so notorious that ten thousand Kentuckians have sprung to arms on hearing it; when every village and every workshop turns out its best and most stalwart men to resent the insult—to have a Governor who equivocates, shuffles, and excuses, instead of coming up with manly firmness to the full extent of the authority, is more than can be generally understood. There is, however, an explanation. A "peace" party came with a declaration of war against Kentucky to Frankfort on the tenth. It was composed of the dead bodies of past politicians, and the death moths have been flying as corpse candles in the dim and dreary light of a treasonable Governor. They have stayed about him. He has been persuaded, led, ordered, and commanded to take his present course. He stands a trembling victim—a calf between the fat wrath of the ex-Minister to Spain, the lean hungerings of Breckinridge, and the honest anger of the people. He is the victim they offer upon the horns of the altar. Ho is to be pitied.

Col. STEPHEN OMSBY'S REGIMENT.—We call attention to Col. Omsby's advertisement calling for volunteers to join an infantry regiment. Col. Omsby is a gallant officer, who saw service in the Mexican war with the Louisville Legion, and a legion will spring up in a week to join him. He will be assisted by many of the old officers and soldiers of the Legion. We expect him to be in camp in the early part of next week. Come forward, all who would resent the insults that Kentucky has received from Tennessee, and let us drive the invader out of Kentucky.

We cannot read the resolutions of some of the Secessionists, introduced into the Legislature, without sentiments of the profoundest indignation—measures whose sole and earnest object appears to be to bring about the very thing they pretend to wish to avoid. Mr. Desha, from Harrison, on Thursday introduced the following resolution into the House:

Resolved, That we fear a civil war in the State is the necessary and inevitable consequence of the introduction into our limits of a standing army, officered and paid by any party other than the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Why should it lead to civil war? What right has any Kentuckian to presume that it will lead to civil war? Do we not owe allegiance to the Federal Government? Have not an overwhelming majority, in three separate elections, declared their allegiance? If a loyal regard to State rights determines the position of the State by the will of the majority, what right has any member of the Legislature to presume that any citizen of Kentucky will disobey the expressed will of the people? Have we any right to call any of our citizens traitors, and believe that they will rise in sufficient numbers to create civil war? Has that member any evidence to prove that they will rise, and who they are? If he has, is it not his duty, as a sworn officer of the State, to whom the high and responsible trust of the safety and welfare of all is intrusted, to take immediate and active steps to arrest and punish such men? In the whole scope of his duty is there one more sacred than this? This member is elected, takes an oath to support the United States Government. Our State is attacked, war, treason, treacherous, and insultingly attacked. We have but one means of defense. It is the duty of the Federal Government, under the great Constitution, to protect us; a sacred and unavoidable duty; and yet this distinguished member tells us that the introduction of that army will produce civil war. He would have us murdered defenseless in our beds by Tennesseeans, for fear we might be murdered by some fellow-citizens. If he knows of any man, or any band of men, whose intention it is to create civil war because we are defended by our own army, how can he avoid the inevitable, sacred and sworn duty of pointing them out, and from his place in the House denounce them? With this grave and important knowledge, how can he arise in the councils of the State without pointing out who it is that has marked us for slaughter? If he has no such information, what then is his resolution but nonsense?

What right has he to presume that the introduction of a standing army, officered and paid by Tennessee, will lead to civil war—that is, that any Kentuckian will side with Tennessee? We most positively disagree with him. We cannot imagine upon what presumption he acts to suppose that the effect would be anything but the contrary. A hostile force invades the State, seizes cities, is fortified and entrenched, and dictates terms to him, as a member of the Legislature of the State, and absolutely and contemptuously refuses to leave on any other, and Mr. Desha thinks that to drive the invader out will lead to civil war. We cannot believe it. We are not ready so soon to believe that the outraged and insulted honor of the State will have any other effect than to draw a solid phalanx of men of all parties around its bleeding body, and resolve to avenge it. Political parties will, or ought to, cease; men will lay aside political disagreement, or defer them till after we are free from invasion. Does Mr. Desha disagree with us? If so, upon what grounds? If he knows of any party which, if we, as soldiers of the State or General Government, attempt to drive off these invaders, will use their means and influence, and their arms to prevent it; will apply the torch to our homes, and murder, slay, and devastate, what duty would belong to him, as a private citizen, but at once to denounce them? How much more high and sacred that duty becomes, when we reflect that it has been especially confided to him as a State Legislator.

Mr. Desha may mean by civil war, the war which is raging between the Confederate and United States Government, and not a war between the citizens of the State, though that would make the last clause of his resolution nonsense. It brings Mr. Desha back to the same conclusion as the other. If the United States forces were quartered in Kentucky, we do not see that it would necessarily follow that civil war would be introduced in Kentucky. We do not believe the citizens of the State would resist, and Tennessee would not be apt to interfere, unless the force were a small one. If Mr. Desha, however, knows of any Kentuckians who would resist, it would be well for him to introduce some stringent law aimed at just such men, and urge it to be promptly and effectively carried out.

The civil war alluded to, however, is not the war between the Confederate and United States Government, as we understand him, but their presence is calculated to stir up strife among citizens of the State. In any case his duty, by inexorable logic, is clear. He believes there are traitors both to the State and to the Federal Government, and we call upon him, by his oath and his honor as a high-minded, conscientious gen-

tleman, to introduce a bill punishing treason to the State, and all who aid and abet the enemy.

The Courier is eloquent upon the murdering and kidnapping of unoffending women and children in Baltimore and St. Louis! It cannot find any sympathy for the murdered citizens of Kentucky by Tennessee. It does not hear of the gross and dastardly assassination of men in Kenton county, and the flight of their murderers to the camp of secession. It has not one word of censure for the deliberate, wicked, cowardly, midnight assassination of the guard of the railroad bridge on the Covington road. It has no eloquence, no bitterness, no denunciation out of its whole catalogue of curses, to pour out upon those who, by secret assassination, take the life of Kentuckians, but is wild with fury, if a rebellious scoundrel is cast into jail in Baltimore. Look over the Courier from end to end, and of the whole black, damning list of outrages committed against Kentucky, there is not one recorded. The State in which the editor makes his bread may be insulted, and he gives his hand to the insult, and sits cheek by jowl with him, in council. It aids and abets treason to the Government, and not satisfied with that, turns its back upon all its previous pledges and arguments for State Rights, and recommends a "higher law"—a law of the minority. Arms are stolen from the State, by men bound by every pledge that honor and patriotism requires them to use only for the defense of the State, and we seek in vain for any condemnation of the crime. It is worse than that. The acts, if not apologized for, or excused, are totally ignored. When, in the exercise of just authority, and in defense of the lives of our citizens—for these guns were to be taken to be used as arms against the State—the guns are seized just in time to prevent their shipment, the Courier has such paragraphs as the following:

These acts are outrageous. They are illegal. They are unwarranted. They are trespasses; and those engaged in them should be arrested and punished in each and every case and for every offense. These men have as much right to search private houses for gold and to rob private individuals of their purses as to do these things; and if they are permitted, then, indeed, has the reign of lawlessness commenced here, and our citizens hold their lives and their property at the discretion of the underlings of a petty agent of the Administration, and our slavery is more subject and pliable than that of the worst treated slaves on a West Indian plantation.

Outrages to take the knife from the hand of the assassin when it is just at your throat. A trespass to save your own life even, without wishing that of your murderer, and the slavery of self-defense is worse than that of a West Indian plantation. Is there a man of honor and principle who does not think that the State and the General Government has been merciful in not doing more? The guns are seized often in the hands of those who are taking them off to be used on their return on some red and burning battle day, against the lives of men, women, and children—the guns are taken, and the men are suffered to depart. By every known law of self-defense, those who have them would be arrested as accomplices of murder. By every law of civilized warfare, these men would be taken as rebels, with arms in their hands, and dealt with as such. Yet we only take the arms from them and suffer them to depart. The Courier thinks taking the arms is a gross outrage. When we reflect that our lives and the lives of all that are dear to us are threatened by these very men and these very arms, we can but tremble at the dangerous mercy we have exercised. The Courier has laid up treasures perhaps in the Southern Confederacy, and does not fear the consequences of the return of these arms in the hands of apostate Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, but the ten to one majority in Kentucky are not so fortunate. Doubtless in the sacking of Louisville and the ousting of the city, the Louisville Courier would stand scathless and unblemished. Doubtless if the city were turned into one red funeral pyre by Tennessee, over its ashes, immaculate from the storm and free from the destroying touch of fire, the office of the Louisville Courier would stand, and above it wave in exultation and triumph the three-barred flag of the Confederate States of America.

We, repeat, we are not so fortunate. It is the safety of our fellow citizens that is involved, and wherever guns are concealed, and whenever we hear of individuals intending to carry them off, every principle of duty requires that they should be seized, and our officers will be recreant to their duty if they neglect to seize them.

Materials for upwards of 3,000,000 rations for the army of the Potomac are now stored in the receiving depots at Washington. There are 18,000 barrels of flour, 9,000 barrels of beef, 3,000 barrels of pork, 500,000 pounds of coffee, 500,000 pounds of sugar, and 1,000,000 pounds of bread, with hominy, crackers, vinegar, candles, soap, and salt in proportion. An army of 250,000 men will consume all these rations in twelve days.

The Frankfort Yeoman asks, "Is Kentucky corrupted?" We read the paper over, and came to the conclusion that the small part of it in the neighborhood of that editor entitles him to suspect it.

In our yesterday morning's paper we noticed that six guns were taken from the store of Donally & Strader. The circumstances in relation to this are these: The guns belonged to Company I, Independent Grays, and were not the property of the State, but had been purchased by the company. When it was disbanded there were some debts still unpaid. Captain Donally recommended that the property belonging to the company should be collected and sold for the benefit of creditors. These guns were stored with Captain Donally. One of the creditors, a Main street merchant, offered to take six guns for his debt, and the Captain being responsible to some extent for the liabilities of the company, at once prepared to take them to him.

He says he had no intention of shipping or selling, but only wished to relieve the company of a debt; that he has never shipped contraband, but that on one occasion having learned that an article he contracted to sell was intended to be smuggled, he refused to allow it to leave his house. He is a "Southern Rights" man, but believes that the laws must be obeyed.

Whatever may be the policy of the Administration in regard to slave property, we have no objection to the confiscation of the negroes of disloyal men in Missouri—men who are in arms against the Government—for the use of the State of Missouri against the enemies of the Government.

We protest against the slaves being set free. The Administration must not induce so severe an injury upon the loyal men of Missouri. The negroes of Secessionists set free would be of incalculable injury to loyal Union men owning slaves in the same neighborhood.

If the Administration confiscates the property of disloyal men to the use of the State we shall not object, as it's but a retaliation upon the Confederate authorities. We ask that negroes, like other property, be subjected to the regulations of war only, and that slaves be recognized as property and treated as such and confiscated to the use of the State. To them being set free to annoy good Union men owning slaves, we enter our protest.

SEIZURE OF THE JOHN GAULT.—We have already mentioned the seizure of the steamer John Gault, Capt. Joe Bunce, on Sunday afternoon last by the Federal authorities, near Paducah. The Evansville Journal says the Gault has been doing quite a nice little business in the contraband line, slipping up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, discharging freight and slipping back into the Ohio, looking as innocent as any Amindab Sleek. Suspicion becoming aroused, one of the gun boats was sent to watch the Gault, and sure enough, the latter steamer was caught in the very act, and seized accordingly. Capt. Bunce made himself particularly conspicuous by his advocacy of secession doctrines when our troubles first commenced, and he assisted the Louisville Courier in getting off what, we doubt not, it considered a remarkably witty effusion, ridiculing Capt. Klaus's gun squad, which then had charge of the blockade.

The Memphis Appeal is great on the Constitution. There is nothing over which it ponders so grievously as the violation of the Federal Constitution. In its article on Fremont's proclamation it indulges its propensity as follows:

"Freemen found with arms in their hands—a right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution—are to be court-martialed, and the penalty of death affixed to the newly constituted crime."

What a pity that Washington did not understand the Constitution! When the Whisky Boys made an insurrection "with arms in their hands," Washington actually made them lay down their arms! When the people of East Tennessee rise "with arms in their hands" to claim their rights, we confidently expect the Memphis Appeal to support them. It will not permit them to be interrupted in the enjoyment of their privileges.

AN INFAMOUS TRAITOR.—By our dispatches it will be seen that Governor Magoffin has vetoed the bill ordering the Tennessee troops from our borders, and the two houses have passed it over his head. In the midst of the slaughters that his action was intended to create, let him be the first man shot, in the first battle. Our wives and children cannot be imperiled by a cowardly traitor without punishment. Let Frankfort watch him close. We want no Governor Jacksons in this State.

Jesse D. Bright has got some personal friend to address him a letter, that he might write back explaining his treason, and get a flag at the "Black Republicans." We know that the Republicans are tolerably black, but Jesse is the "blackness of darkness." Moreover, he is a traitor, ready for the gallows—only he is not yet convicted by the laws of his country, as God has doubtless set him down for the traitor's portion.

Henry Riff, formerly Deputy Marshal of Covington, Ky., was mortally wounded in Covington on Tuesday night by a policeman who was in the act of arresting him.

The population of Dubuque, Iowa, is by a recent census set down at 12,659. The editor of the Herald thinks the population 14,000.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

RED CRAYONS. These I pluck to-day.
All flowers have meaning, poets say.
The legend of the red
Is Death, the Grave, and Grief.
Thou growest for the sake
Of all the hearts that break;
But since so many hearts have bled
Thy flower hath turn'd to blood-red.
Then on my breast I wear
For now a heart bleeds there.

WHITE ROSE. Why pluck I not the red?
The red rose speaks of danger.
—And love I not my death?
What speaks the white rose off?
Despair. Love's last despair.
This is the load I bear:
So I the white rose wear.

BLUE HAZARD. Mute the knell
Of thy soft bell.
Yet each breath shakes it, as in toll
Of some departed soul.
Grief is thy second name:
Grief bendeth down thy head;
Grief lowly muteth the same—
Who grieveth not for some one dead?
Grief's flower I wear upon my breast;
Grief is my heart's lot and guest.
—But never yet was grief unblessed:
So pluck my heart's own red.
—So hath my heart its rest.

THEODORE TILTON.

To the People of Daviess County.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10, 1861.

As your Representative, I come to Frankfort with an earnest desire and an honest intention of preserving the peace. Considering that a neutral power may discharge prior obligations to either belligerent, and we were under prior obligations to the Federal Government, both of a constitutional and pecuniary character; and that even as between independent nations, an innocent passage through a neutral's domain is due to either party to the war; considering the formation of camps and large armies within a stone's throw of our border in Tennessee, and the oft-repeated and authentic avowal that the camp at Dick Robinson was purely defensive, and for no purpose of offense, its formation was not a violation of Kentucky's neutrality.

Yet I regretted its formation. It seemed to give irritation and offense to good men, and I came here prepared to vote for its dispersion or removal, on certain conditions, as a peace measure. As I came through Louisville I met with a distinguished citizen of Tennessee who pledged me his honor that the camps so long kept on our border were for no purpose hostile to Kentucky, but to resist, at the best points in Tennessee, an invasion of that State through Kentucky by United States forces. The same gentleman was in Frankfort with three others, accredited as Peace Commissioners from Tennessee to Kentucky, avowing the same pacific intentions, when the news was received that they had invaded us. The Commissioners assert themselves astounded and mortified by the event.

The House organized on Monday; nothing could be done until the Senate organized. On Tuesday after my arrival here, a distinguished member of the House, in a speech at a public meeting near Frankfort, said that "we" (meaning his party) have ten thousand good and true Kentuckians, backed by forty thousand Tennesseeans, just over the line, who, at one long, loud blast from the bugle, will come to our rescue." Then at that time there were more men under arms against the Government of the United States, who were recruited in Kentucky, than were in Camps Robinson and Holt combined.

On the 28th of August Mr. Davis wrote to Governor Magoffin that the troops on the Tennessee line were only intended to repel invasion from the United States through Kentucky. The Senate organized on Thursday, the 5th. The meeting of the Legislature was as well known at Nashville and Richmond as it was in Kentucky. Kentucky and the world were anxiously looking for an expression of opinion from the Legislature, fresh from the people.

I had prepared resolutions looking to the reorganization of the Kentucky militia, the removal from our borders of United States troops, on the proper guarantees from Southern Commanders of pacific intentions, would have favored a conference for that purpose; looking to the call of a National Convention as a final attempt to adjust our difficulties. I am confident these resolutions would have passed in the then temper of the Legislature.

The first business on Thursday, after completing the organization of the two houses, was to receive the Governor's message, in which he promised to co-operate with the Legislature in any attempt to preserve the peace. In a few minutes another message was received, communicating a telegram from Gov. Harris, dated the 4th, announcing the invasion of Kentucky and the occupation of several important military positions on the 31, the night before. This information was in possession of the Governor when he sent in his first message, and he did not communicate it until he found the Speakers of the two houses had received similar information from Gen. Grant, dated the 5th, one day later than Harris' telegram. In these documents a singular fact is noticeable; that the Governor does not demand of Harris or the Confederate General the removal of the invaders, and did not indicate to the Legislature or to Gen. Grant that he would, or that Kentucky ought to, use any exertions to expel them.

Gov. Harris disclaimed the act on the 4th, and says he telegraphed Mr. Davis about it. His accredited Peace Commissioners were here from the beginning, with the right to communicate with Harris and Davis, and on the 9th, six days after the invasion, and five days after Harris began telegraphing Davis, these Commissioners sent the Governor a letter, in which they say that Secretary Walker at Richmond, had requested Polk to withdraw, and he declined to do it on the ground that the invasion was a "military necessity." Mark the language, and further communicate the very definite information that "the messenger" had heard in Nashville that Secretary Walker had given Gen. Polk a discretion to stay or withdraw.

On the 9th Gen. Polk telegraphed Gov. Magoffin that "a military necessity" having required him to occupy Columbus, he had done so with the forces under his command, and he had taken the town on the 4th, as his proclamation shows. He says he promptly advised Mr. Davis of the act, who replied that "the necessity justified the action." He says he took the town because the Federals had planted a battery opposite, with the "evident intention" of covering the landing of troops. It was very convenient to his purposes to divine the evident intentions of other people. The Federals could have built a battery at Columbus as well as over the river, and the fact that they put it on the other side might have suggested to Gen. Polk, if he had been as anxious to observe our neutrality as he was to involve us in war, that it was done to keep him out and protect Kentucky from invasion. The Reverend General thinks the

Government disregarded Kentucky neutrality by planting a battery on the shore opposite Columbus, with the Mississippi river between them, but of course he would think that Tennessee had protected our neutrality by keeping 30,000 or 40,000 men in a stone's throw of our line for months before. The only difference between him and Kentucky is that she would prefer to judge her own honor and interests, and will call on him for protection when she wants it at his hands.

It is difficult to say which excels, the insolence of the white-gowned commander or the transparency of his diplomacy. Having assumed to judge that our neutrality was violated, and to invade us for our protection, he very graciously and coolly offers to condescend to withdraw on condition that Kentucky will guarantee the withdrawal of the Federals, and that they "shall not be allowed to enter or occupy any point of Kentucky in the future." "Any point," not even customhouses or barracks in their possession at the commencement of the war! "In the future," that is for all time to come! In other words, if we will secede or declare our independence, or go to war with the General Government, he will withdraw his armies from our territory. Of course, Gen. Polk, being a minister of the gospel of the "Principles of Peace," is opposed to coercion. He deserves to be made an honorary member of the peace party. If Kentuckians will now announce to the world that they may be invaded, and then have terms prescribed to them by the invader, they had as well sell out to the best bidder, and go into permanent slavery under some good master who will give his parole of honor to treat them well.

It will be seen that before the Legislature could do anything, *aye, before they were organized*, we were invaded by our "Southern sister," Tennessee, who had solemnly protested that her immense armies were only to defend herself against attack, against attack in a quarter where there was no danger of attack. Was the "one long, loud blast of the bugle" sounded from Southern Kentucky, or was it at the discretion of the newly made judge of "military necessity" and the law of neutrality? In either case it was equally wicked. In either event the question of peace or war was taken from our control and decided by others. In this connection I will add that I have just returned (as a spectator) from the "Peace Convention" held to-day in this city. There I heard the most prominent and distinguished speaker of the day, after deciding what was the duty of the State and of the present Legislature, assert with all the energy and emphasis he could throw into the sentence, "And I will wage eternal war against those members of this Legislature who prove recreant to the trust confided in them." Comment is unnecessary.

I want no war. I and my constituents have nothing to gain and everything to lose by war. I have hoped and prayed for peace; that this storm might not pass over Kentucky's fair fields; or, if it must, that it should stoop no lower than the mountain tops. But if Mr. Jefferson Davis and the Rev. Leonidas Polk force upon Kentucky the question of conquering or being conquered, then I am for conquering.

These facts and hasty reflections are submitted to a constituency of brave, intelligent, and free people. GEO. H. YEAMAN.

The following we find in the St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday:

"A high-handed attempt was made to poison two soldiers in the camp at St. Louis on Tuesday by a Mrs. Wellon and a colored woman, who peddle fruit and pastries. They gave the men pies containing poison. They were arrested."

"Mr. Clark, the publisher on Olive street, St. Louis, was conducted to headquarters on Tuesday, and, on refusing to take the oath, was sentenced to thirty days' hard labor at the arsenal."

"Mr. Isaac Fields, postmaster of Waterloo, was brought down on Tuesday under arrest, by order of the Provost Marshal, and committed to the Fifth-street prison. He is charged with furnishing the enemy at Springfield with the movements and plans of the Federal troops."

"Another act of fendish atrocity is reported on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. One of the bridges in the neighborhood of Shelbyville was partially sawed in two, leaving, as they calculated, support enough to keep it from falling. The train from above passed along in due time—the locomotive and tender fairly cleared the bridge, and the forward passenger car was on it when it gave way, and the passengers were precipitated to the bottom. The extent of the loss of life is not known, but Bela M. Hughes, Esq., a distinguished lawyer and politician of St. Joseph, was badly injured that he died in a short time and others were also wounded. No detail have yet reached us."

INFAMOUS.—A publisher in St. Louis, refusing to take the Lincoln oath, was sentenced to thirty days' hard labor.—*Low Courier.*

It was infamous. The labor was to rest his own publication. It is understood the Lincoln in person stood over him with fence-rail, and made him read it all, as broke fifty of his ribs for reading about how long will the people stand this Lincolnism?

AN IRISH BARONY IN FLEETING HANDS. It is stated that Sir Edward Coey, the Mayor of Belfast, who was knighted the other day, entered Belfast a poor boy, about forty years ago, seeking employment, without a shilling in his pocket. Now he is one of the wealthiest men in the community. He purchased, at the cost of £30,000, the ancestral estate of the Earl of Antrim, as he now ranks among the leading gentry of his native country.

The Providence Journal is informed that there is a George B. McClellan, who an officer in a Mississippi regiment, and who bears a strong resemblance, in appearance, to General George B. McClellan, command of the Union forces.—*Exchange.*

Well, McClellan's father lived in the South for a while, and, doubtless, the young man identified with his rights.

NO TIME TO DANCE ATTENDANCE SERENADERS.—A serenade was given Friday night to General McClellan. Some of the gentlemen who were with him impudently him to respond by at least showing him at the window. He replied, "I have duty to do, and cannot lose the time acknowledge this compliment, if all hands in Washington are in the street Washington Star."

Daily Democrat

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1861.

Present:—W. P. Campbell, President, and all the members except Messrs. Barbee, Wood, Overall and Welman.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

Mr. Dulany tendered his resignation as Councilman from the Sixth ward, which was received and referred to Committee on Elections; when:

Mr. Armstrong, from said Committee, reported a resolution ordering an election to fill said vacancy, on Saturday, Sept. 21, which was adopted.

The Engineer submitted the following appointments, which were severally referred to Committee on Streets, viz:

Well, corner College and Floyd streets; A. W. Sale, contractor.

Cienna, Beargrass and East Main streets; W. R. Gray, contractor.

Cienna, corner Main and Adams streets; W. R. Gray, contractor.

Well, corner Seventeenth and Rowan streets; W. R. Gray, contractor.

Geo. W. Morris, School Trustee, Seventh ward, submitted a report of the examination of the pupils in the said ward, which was referred to Committee on Education.

A claim of \$22 50 in favor of J. E. Vanpelt, for service as policeman in May and June, was referred to the Committee on Police.

The Sexton of the Western Cemetery reported twenty-one interments for August, which was filed.

The reports of F. A. Moore and Charles Wall, Flour Inspectors, for the month of August, were read and filed.

Mr. Rubel presented the petition of Jos. H. Grauman for an auction license, which was referred to the Committee on Hospital.

Mr. Irvine presented a petition to repair the well at Clay and Fulton streets, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

A. Peter, \$30 65, for blank cartridges.

Smith & Watkins, \$20, for cleaning out two cisterns.

E. K. Seeley, \$85, salary as physician to jail at Louisville, 1. 1861.

Wm. Shein, \$1 50, for digging grave for pauper.

W. L. Murphy, \$602 56, for coal furnished Alma House.

J. Uttinger, \$3, for room rent at last election.

J. B. Watkins, \$20, for testing cannon.

A. O. Salisbury, \$40 75, for new pump in well.

V. Dupont & Co., \$18, for drays of military stores.

J. M. Delph, \$30, cash paid on account of military defense.

Street hands, Western District, \$266 73, for work from 15th to 28th August.

Street hands, Eastern District, \$209 56, for work from 10th to 22d of August.

Dr. Ronald presented a resolution allowing J. Maloney \$39 87 for brick, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Lighthorn presented a resolution requiring all contractors and city officers to cease work after the appropriation therefor is expended, and forbidding the Wharf Master to make any further expenditure without the consent of the Council, which was adopted.

Mr. Duckwall presented a resolution allowing the "Villier" Home Guard the use of the Portland Engine Hall as a drill room, which was adopted.

Mr. Twyman presented a resolution allowing the Thomas Rifles the use of the Boone Markethouse, as a drill room, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week, which was adopted.

Mr. Twyman presented a petition from James Miller and Pat. Hennessy, to refund them a portion of the money paid on account of huckster license, which was tabled.

Mr. Irvine, from Street Committee, Eastern District, reported a resolution allowing the street hands, Eastern District, \$341 69, for work from 25th July to August 8th, which was adopted by the following vote:

Ties—President Campbell, and Messrs. Armstrong, Buckner, Caruth, Gregory, Irvine, Rubel, Story and Tucker—9.

Yeas—Messrs. Baxter, Twyman, Caldwell, Duckwall, Lighthorn and Ronald—6.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported against resolutions from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Street Inspector to place stepping-stones across Second street, south side of Market; also across Second street, on the south side of Green street, which were rejected.

Mr. Lighthorn, from Street Committee, Western District, reported against a resolution to repair the intersection of Chestnut and Center streets, which was rejected.

Mr. Buckner presented a resolution allowing the Sempie Artillery Company the use of the Hope engine house as an armory and drill room, which was adopted.

Mr. Twyman, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Western District, reported a resolution granting tavern license to A. Casello, corner of Eighth and Main streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Twyman presented a claim of \$6 in favor of J. M. Canfield, for room rent at elections, which was referred to Committee on Elections.

Dr. Ronald presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector to the gutter on the north side of Market, near Ninth street, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution authorizing the placing of heaters in the Chancery Court room, which was referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing C. M. Thruway \$46 95, on account of clerk's fees, was referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing J. M. Buchanan \$66 on account of Coroner's fees, was referred to Finance Committee.

The Chief of the Fire Department reported three fires, loss \$475, insurance \$925, for August, 1861, which was read and filed.

The report of John Scott, Market Master of Portland Market House, to October 14, 1861, was read and filed.

The report of J. M. Winter, Market Master of Boone Market, to October 14, 1861, was read and filed.

The report of the Committee appointed to settle for the improvement of Ninth street was presented from the Board of Aldermen, read and filed.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing J. M. Buchanan \$66 on account of Coroner's fees, was referred to Finance Committee.

work on streets, Eastern District, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen providing for the payment of \$2,005 12, due by the city of Louisville to the Trustees of the University and Public Schools of said city, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing that the allowances of \$76 each to Henry Ryan and Chas. Glass be charged to "old liabilities," in lieu of "police," was adopted.

The Wharf Master's report to August 17th, 1861, was presented from the Board of Aldermen, read and filed.

A communication from the Mayor, in regard to the condition of the city finances, and transmitting the Auditor's report, was presented from the Board of Aldermen and referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution to adjourn, to meet again on Thursday evening, September 26, 1861, at 7 o'clock, was passed, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Telegraphic News.

From Frankfurt.

FRANKFURT, September 13.—The Government vetoed the resolutions of yesterday in reference to Confederate troops; whereupon both Houses passed them over the Governor's veto.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following is Gen. Rosecrans' official report:

To Col. E. D. Townsend:

I yesterday marched 17½ miles, and reached the enemy's entrenched position, in front of Cornix Ferry, driving his advanced outside pickets before us. We found him occupying a strong entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of 300 yards. His force was seven regiments, besides the one driven in.

At 8 o'clock we began a strong reconnaissance, which proceeded to such length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front, when night coming on, our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted them in order of battle, behind ridges immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms till morning. Shortly afterwards a runaway "contraband" came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley during the night by means of the ferry and a bridge which they had completed.

Colonel Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did at about seven o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stand of colors, a considerable quantity of arms, with quartermaster's stores, messing and camp equipage.

The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which here goes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for immediately replacing the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops and occupy the ferry and captured camp, sending a few rifled cannon shots after the enemy to produce a moral effect. Our loss will probably amount to 20 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but from reports it must have been considerable. (Signed) W. S. Rosecrans.

The Tribune's dispatch says that the Government this evening received a dispatch from Governor Morton, of Indiana, saying that the Confederate troops in Kentucky had seized upon the Bank in Bowlinggreen, and appropriated the money.

It is reported that Captain Buchanan, formerly commander of the Washington navy yard, but dismissed the service, has entered the rebel navy.

B. T. Corliss, printer, of New York, to this evening ordered to be sent to Fort Lafayette for printing hand bills for the rebels.

Government has paid out more than two millions per day for several days on account of the war.

The sixth Auditor has received an answer to the circular sent to prominent Union men in Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, from which it appears that a very large number of Mail Contractors in these States are rebels. No money will be paid those who are disloyal.

Brigade Surgeon Runch, of Chicago, has been ordered out by Gen. Key and staff, and Suart, of Ind., to Gen. Andrew.

New York, September 13.—The Africa, which arrived last night, brought as passenger the Prince de Joinville.

The brig Monticello arrived at St. Domingo August 22. She reports that on her passage, August 11, in latitude 29° 38', longitude 67° 49', she saw a brig chasing a ship, and go under her quarter. Shortly after she saw a fire in the direction of the vessels, and at 10 p. m. could see from aloft a blaze and sparks flying.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—Capt. Foster, of Col. Maupin's regiment of Franklin County Home Guards, brought in seven prisoners last night, who were direct from Hardee's army. They report that a fight had occurred in Hardee's camp, between the Missourians and Louisianians, in reference to the conduct of the Missourians in the battle of Springfield—the Louisianians charging the Missourians with cowardice, and that the Louisianians treat them as cowards in the camp. The Louisianians charge that, while they were fighting, the Missourians actually stole their horses and fed.

Hardee was falling back on Popahontas, and the Missourians were dispersing. These men left Hardee's camp with the intention of returning home under Gamble's proclamation and becoming good citizens, but were informed here that the Governor's proclamation was abrogated by the declaration of martial law.

CAIRO, Sept. 12.—Special to the Chicago Tribune.—The gun boats did more execution on Tuesday last than was supposed. By a paper received from their camp they acknowledge that the Yankee was disabled and had sixty-eight killed and a large number wounded. The same paper claims that several hundred Lincolnists were killed. We know that only two men were wounded.

Commodore A. H. Foote arrived and has taken charge of naval matters here. He takes the place of Commodore Rodgers, who has been ordered to Washington.

Times Correspondence.—The Government is in receipt of reliable information by the last steamer relating to the present stock of cotton in English warehouses, and the prospect of a supply from other sources than the rebel States. This information leaves no room to doubt that the Manchester mills will be able to run on full time for an entire year, even without touching a pound of the new crop. The information obtained from the Spinners' Association has greatly and agreeably surprised the manufacturers, and led them to soften down very much in their demand for a speedy termination of the war.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Times' correspondent says there is considerable feeling among leading men caused by the action of McClellan in ordering the return of fugitive slaves, or rather their arrest in camp and imprisonment in jail to await the claim of their masters.

H. H. Sanford, of Ky., has been appointed Consul to Aux Cayes.

Col. Ward Lamon has raised for his Virginia brigade about 2,500 men, recruiting having ceased in Northern Virginia, consequent upon the retreat of our troops to Maryland. He will proceed at once to Illinois, under the authority of the War Department, to complete the brigade. He is authorized to muster in and draw subsistence for his men as fast as they enlist. Gen. Lander has been assigned a command in the army of the Potomac. He leaves for his command to-morrow.

The National Zeitung, a German paper of New York, has been out off from mail facilities.

A correspondent of the Herald says W. H. Byrd, late clerk in the War Department, has arrived at Richmond, and offered to supply the rebel government with information as to matters in Washington, but he was arrested as a spy. He has been suspected here of having left his post in the War Department to furnish the enemy with information of our movements.

New York, Sept. 13.—The police last night seized upon nearly 300,000 of the Privy-vania Bank, Chatham, Va. Wm. Cortles, a stationer, in Nassau street, and Benton & Fetzer, copper plate printers, are under arrest for having engaged in the printing.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—The Postmaster General has directed, as an additional protection to the postal revenue, the exclusive issue of the stamped envelopes containing the new improvement of the discoloring lines.

This envelope cannot be manufactured by the ordinary machinery, and is not, therefore, liable to imitation by the insurgents.

Baltimore, September 13.—The Provost Marshal this morning, before the break of day, arrested Mayor Brown, Ross Winans, Charles and F. Lawrence, S. Wallace and L. P. Scott, members of the Legislature, and delivered them at Fort Mifflin.

Pittsburg, Sept. 12.—River 9 feet by pier mark and rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

From Cairo.

(Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.)

CAIRO, Sept. 11.—The gunboats Conestoga and Lexington were below here all day yesterday, and had a considerable engagement, lasting nearly six hours, with the rebel gunboat Yankee and several batteries a short distance above Columbus. The Conestoga first discovered the Yankee, and opened fire on her, which the latter returned, and was assisted by a smaller boat, and the batteries on shore. The officers of the Conestoga report that the Yankee was driven back, with one of her wheels disabled, and that four batteries of four guns each were driven back into Columbus. Strange to say, only one man was hurt on our side, a man named Castle, from Mt. Vernon, Indiana. A shell passed between the chimneys of the Conestoga. Castle was struck by a rifle ball from the shore, and probably cannot recover.

The gunboats threw shell into the woods and other places where it was supposed that the enemy might be concealed, but it is not known with what effect. The Conestoga and Lexington returned last evening.

Southern Missouri is again attracting attention. Three regiments from Bird's Point were under marching orders last night, probably destined for Stikeston. It is supposed that rebel forces are advancing from below.

An unpleasant affray occurred yesterday, between Mr. H. C. Kelley, the correspondent at this place of the St. Louis Democrat, and Dr. Peterson, Surgeon of the Eighth Missouri regiment, in which the latter was shot. There had been a difficulty of some standing between Mr. Kelley and Colonel Peckham, of the Eighth, growing out of an article published in Cape Girardeau, reflecting severely upon Mr. Kelley. When the Empress took Col. Smith's regiment to Paducah, Mr. Kelley went up on her, and the trouble was revived. He afterwards sent a challenge to Col. Peckham, to which the latter did not choose to reply.

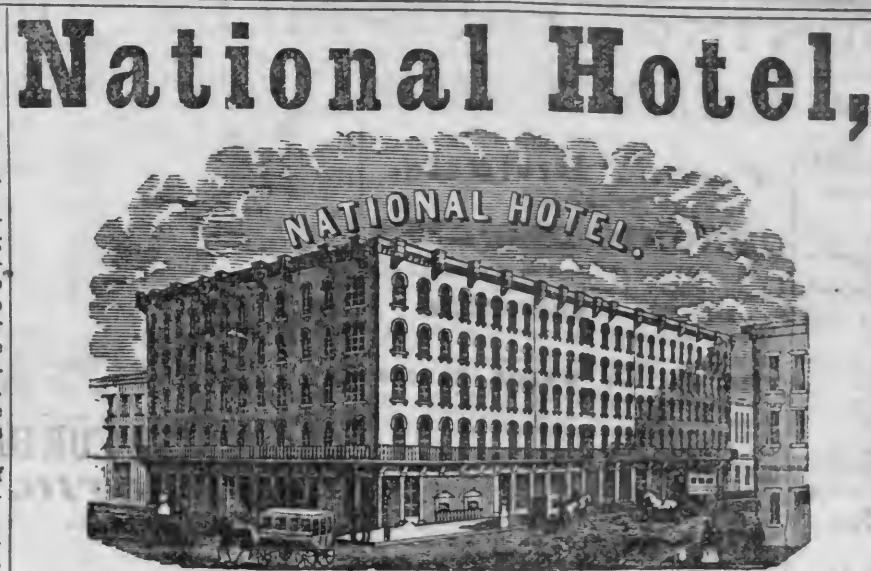
Peckham being in town yesterday, Kelley was remarking, at the St. Charles Hotel, on Dr. Peterson, took up the quarrel for Peckham, and called Kelley a liar and something worse, whereupon Kelley shot him instantly with his pistol, the ball entering the left side of the back, and lodging somewhere in his rear. There was a considerable row about the house. Peckham snapped his pistol in Kelley's face; several took hold of him; some wanted him shot on the instant; but he was finally taken quietly in charge by the civil authorities, and lodged in the city jail, where he now is. He will probably have an examination this morning, and will be released on bail. The feeling of the people and of the majority of the soldiers is strongly in his favor.

There is a rumor that General Grant intends to place this town under martial law. Such action would be entirely uncalled for, and would do more harm than it could possibly do good. I do not believe the report.

R. V.

DESERTERS FROM CAMP BOONE.—Yesterday we were introduced to Captain William Reinhardt, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, who, with twenty others, all Germans, from Camp Boone, near Russellville, Kentucky, deserted from the Confederate army, and made their way to Indianapolis. Second Lieutenant Brommer, of Capt. Reinhardt's company, is among the twenty-one refugees. Camp Boone is situated within the limits of Tennessee, but very near the Kentucky line. Capt. Reinhardt and his men were impressed into the Confederate army, and determined, from the first, to desert and make their way to some point where they could fight under the Stars and Stripes, and for the Constitution of their adopted country. They are now in Camp Murphy, and enrolled in Col. Williford's German regiment. Each man brought off his arms and all his accoutrements. The party traveled by night, sometimes on foot, and at other times in wagons furnished them by the Union men of Kentucky.

In daylight they would keep concealed, so as to avoid observation. Captain Reinhardt leaves a wife and four children in Murfreesboro, and all his property, which, he says, is considerable. He represents the Union feeling in Tennessee as very strong, and thousands anxiously waiting the advent of the Union army from the North. The Germans impressed into the Confederate service, he says, will desert on the first opportunity. He represents the sentiment of the masses as for the Union unconditionally, and that nearly all are tired, sick and disgusted with the rule of Jeff. Davis and his fellow traitors. Let deliverance be given Tennessee as speedily as possible.—Ind. Journal.



National Hotel, T. A. HARROW, Proprietor, CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS Louisville, Ky.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY convenient to the Railroad, Telegraph and Express Offices, the Banks, Postoffice, and places of amusement. The House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the summer business, and is in better condition now than it ever was before, and to the traveling community, and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure offers every inducement for patronage. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

TERMS—\$1 50 PER DAY. jy13 dfr

W. H. STOKES, IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN Coach and Saddlery Hardware

(OLD-ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE), No. 425 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURES WOULD FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO EXAMINE MY STOCK before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as far as possible.

LOUISVILLE IRON WORKS. F. W. MERZ, MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Railing, Verandas, Balconies, Iron Jails, Fire-Proof Safes, Bank Vaults, Doors, Settees, &c., 347 GREEN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, THIRD DOOR EAST OF NEW POSTOFFICE LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY TENDER HIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to the citizens of Louisville and his patrons abroad for the liberal patronage and extensive patronage shown him since he entered into business, and informs them that, by the use of admiral's orders, he is enabled to do work of every description 25 per cent. lower than any other similar establishment in this city or elsewhere.

He has a large stock of iron, steel, and copper, and also a large stock of hardware, and is enabled to do work of every description 25 per cent. lower than any other similar establishment in this city or elsewhere.

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MEDICAL.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial

—AND— Blood Purifier. THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

AND THE MOST DELICIOUS AND PLEASANT. It is strictly a scientific and Vegetable Compound, prepared by the distillation of the most pure and healthful herbs, and is adapted to all cases of debility, indigestion, and general weakness.

Before taking it, the stomach should be cleansed by taking a dose of the Blood Purifier, and the system should be brought to a healthy state.

It is a powerful tonic, and will restore the system to its normal state, and will cure all cases of debility, indigestion, and general weakness.

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